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CENSUS
1996

Census of Population and Housing

Selected Characteristics for Urban
Centres and Localities

Northern Territory



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Population and Housing**

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Localities**

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**Z. Abbasi
Regional Director**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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PREFACE

.....

This publication contains data from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, and describes the characteristics of people in the Northern Territory and their housing arrangements. Similar publications are available for each State and Territory, and nationally.

The data presented in this publication relate to where people were counted on census night, and therefore data for each geographical area includes visitors to that area but exclude those people who were away on census night. The publication uses both the Urban Centre/Locality (UC/L) and the Section of State (SOS) geographic classifications which classify areas according to size of the population. Whilst the UC/L classification covers only part of the State or Territory, the SOS classification covers the State or Territory in its entirety.

This publication presents only a selection of data from the full range of census variables. For further information about other census or Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data refer to the Appendix or *Directory of Census Statistics, 1996* (Cat. no. 2910.0). Concepts and definitions used in this publication, including UC/L and SOS, are explained in the Glossary and more detailed information is available in the *Census Dictionary, 1996* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

Z. Abbasi
Regional Director

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

.....

PERSON AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

A total of 195,101 people were counted in the Northern Territory (NT) in the 1996 Census, an increase of 10.9% since 1991. Some 72.5% (141,459) of the people were in the Other Urban area, compared with 67.7% in 1991.

Of the 52 UC/Ls, the largest were Darwin (70,251), Alice Springs (22,488), Palmerston (12,233) and Katherine (7,979). Together, these four Urban Centres represented 57.9% of the NT population. As there were no Urban Centres containing 100,000 or more people, there was no category of Major Urban area for the NT.

SEX

In 1996, there were more males than females counted in the NT (52.0%) and this was also the case right across the NT: Other Urban (51.3%), the Bounded Locality (50.4%) and the Rural Balance (54.8%). These findings were similar to the those of 1991.

Males outnumbered females in the majority (55.8%) of UC/Ls, particularly in the Top End areas of Pine Creek (L) (63.1%), Alyangula (57.1%), Minjilang (L) (56.5%) and Nhulunbuy (54.8%). Inland communities recorded the highest proportions of females: Papunya (L) (60.1%), Bamyili (Barunga) (L) (55.0%), Warraḥiri (L) (55.0%) and Kalkaringi (L) (54.1%).

AGE

The population in the Territory had aged a little. In 1996 the median age for the NT was 29 years, compared with 28 years in 1991 and the proportion of people aged 65 years or more had increased from 4.6% in 1991 to 4.9% in 1996.

In both 1996 and 1991, the Rural Balance recorded the highest proportion of people aged 65 years or more (5.6% and 5.3% respectively) and the Bounded Locality recorded the lowest (4.0% and 2.6%). On the other hand, the Bounded Locality recorded proportionally more children (aged 0–14 years) — 33.8% in 1996 and 35.7% in 1991.

At the UC/L level, the highest percentages of people aged 65 years or more were recorded in the Localities of Mataranka (16.5%), Elliott (10.6%) and Adelaide River (7.9%), all on the Stuart Highway, and Timber Creek (10.1%). The highest proportions of children were recorded in Alpuṛṛurulam (L) (43.9%) on the Queensland border and the Top End areas of Port Keats (41.9%), Daly River (L) (40.7%), Gapuwiyak (L) (40.3%), Bamyili (Barunga) (L) (40.2%) and Ngukurr (L) (40.2%).

BIRTHPLACE

Australian-born

Just over three-quarters (76.3%) of those counted in the Census in the NT were Australian-born, a decrease since 1991 (78.0%). The Other Urban area recorded a lower percentage than that for the Territory as a whole in both 1996 and 1991 (72.9% and 74.2% respectively).

In over one-third of the UC/Ls, 98.0% or more of the people counted were born in Australia. These included the Top End Localities of Belyuen, Bamyili (Barunga) and Umbakumba, and Lajamanu (L) in the Tanami Desert.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

.....

Overseas-born

Of the people counted in the NT, 6.4% stated that they had been born in the United Kingdom (UK), Ireland or New Zealand (NZ), a decrease since 1991 (7.8%). The Other Urban area recorded higher proportions of people born in these countries than for the NT as a whole (7.4% in 1996 and 9.0% in 1991). Similarly, high proportions were recorded in the UC/Ls of Batchelor (L) (10.5%) and Virginia-Bees Creek (10.1%), near Darwin, and Nhulunbuy (9.9%), on Gove Peninsula.

Some 8.7% of the people counted in the Territory reported that they had been born overseas in countries other than the UK, Ireland or NZ, a decrease since 1991 (9.6%). The Other Urban area recorded the highest proportion of people born in these countries with 10.9% (12.3% in 1991). Likewise at the UC/L level, high proportions were noted in Darwin (14.7%), Nhulunbuy (10.6%) and Alyangula (9.3%) on Groote Eylandt.

INDIGENOUS ORIGIN

The number of people who reported being of Indigenous origin increased by 16.0% between 1991 and 1996, from 39,893 to 46,277. As a proportion of the NT population, this represented an increase, from 22.7% to 23.7%. The proportions of Indigenous people were lower in the Other Urban area (13.0% in 1996 and 11.6% in 1991) than for the Territory as a whole.

UC/Ls which recorded very high proportions of Indigenous people were: Angurugu (L), Umbakumba (L), Lajamanu (L), Belyuen (L), Galiwinku, and Kintore (L) (ranging from 95.2% to 97.5%). However, in over one-quarter (14) of the UC/Ls, the proportion was the same as or less than the level for the NT as a whole. Particularly low percentages were recorded in Virginia-Bees Creek (4.8%), Nhulunbuy (3.8%), and Yulara (0.8%), the tourist village near Uluru.

LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS

In 1996, there were 9,599 lone person households in the Territory, an increase of 25.0% over 1991 (7,678). Most of this change occurred in the Other Urban area (7,962 such households in 1996 and 5,965 in 1991). However, there was a decrease of 13.9% in the Rural Balance.

At the UC/L level, the highest percentages of lone person households were recorded in Yulara, Pine Creek (L), Hermannsburg (L) and Kalkaringi (L) (26.2%, 25.3%, 21.6% and 20.3% respectively).

FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

There were 22,970 family households with dependent children in the NT in 1996, compared with 21,964 in 1991. The majority (61.9%) of all family households had at least one dependent child, slightly less than in 1991 (65.3%). In the Bounded Locality, around three out of every four (76.9%) family households had dependent children.

UC/Ls which registered the highest percentages of family households with dependent children were Umbakumba (L) and Ngukurr (L) (89.7% each), Galiwinku (89.6%) and Numbulwar (L) (89.2%). Mataranka (L) (46.7%) and Yulara (30.1%) recorded the lowest percentages.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

.....

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS (Persons Aged 15 Years and Over)

EMPLOYMENT

In 1996, there were 82,976 employed people in the Territory compared with 73,652 in 1991, representing an increase of 12.7%. The majority of these were enumerated in the Other Urban area (79.4% in 1996 and 73.8% in 1991).

Urban Centres with the largest numbers of employed people were Darwin (34,443), Alice Springs (11,059), Palmerston (5,129) and Katherine (3,376), a similar pattern to the population distribution.

Full-time employment

Of the 82,976 people employed in the NT, 56,832 (68.5%) worked full-time. This was an increase of 10.7% over 1991 (51,357). The majority (63.3%) of full-time workers were males, which was similar to the situation in 1991 (64.2%). The percentage of male full-time workers was highest in the Rural Balance (69.8%).

UC/Ls which recorded high levels of male full-time employees were the mining towns of Alyangula (77.7%), Pine Creek (L) (76.0%), and Nhulunbuy (70.9%). The highest percentages of full-time employees who were female were recorded in the remote communities of Lajamanu (L) (66.7%) and Santa Teresa (L) (62.5%), although the numbers employed were small.

Part-time employment

In 1996, 23,940 people were employed part-time. This was an increase of 28.9% since 1991 (18,567). The majority (59.0%) of part-time workers were females, which was also the case in 1991 (59.8%). The highest proportion of female part-time workers was recorded in the Other Urban area (62.4%).

UC/Ls which recorded high levels of female part-time employees were Alyangula (75.0%), Palmerston (69.8%), and Katherine (67.4%). The highest rate for males was recorded in Nguiu (74.5%) on Bathurst Island.

Occupation

In 1996, about a quarter (25.3%) of the employed people in the NT were Managers and administrators or Professionals, compared with 23.7% in 1991. In both 1996 and 1991, the Other Urban area recorded the highest percentages in these occupations (26.2% and 24.4% respectively). Localities with high percentages were Bamyili (Barunga) (36.6%) near Katherine and Papunya (35.5%) west of Alice Springs.

In 1996, 11.1% of the employed people in the NT were Labourers and related workers, representing an increase since 1991 (9.5%). The Bounded Locality recorded the highest percentages (28.5% in 1996 and 17.8% in 1991). UC/Ls with the highest percentages were Gunyangara (L), (79.0%), Ngukurr (L) (65.3%) and Galiwinku (57.7%), all in the north-east of the Territory.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

.....

Industry

Over one-third of the employed people (37.1%) worked in the industries of Retail trade, Health and community services, or Government administration and defence — the three top employing industries in the NT in 1996. In both the 1991 and 1996 censuses, the findings for the Bounded Locality were highest (60.8% in 1996 and 33.8% in 1991).

Localities with the highest levels in these industries were Umbakumba (91.2%), Gunyangara (90.8%) and Ngukurr (89.0%) in the north-east, and Kintore (86.0%) in the south-west.

Private sector

The proportion of people employed in the NT private sector increased marginally between 1991 (62.0%) and 1996 (63.7%). In 1996 the Other Urban area (66.8%) exceeded the Territory figure. However, in 1991 the private sector was proportionally largest in the Rural Balance (68.3%).

At the UC/L level, the highest percentages were recorded in Yulara (89.7%), Alyangula (89.3%) and Pine Creek (L) (85.2%). Milikapiti (L), Ngukurr (L) and Alpururulam (L), which recorded the lowest proportions in private enterprise (5.9%, 5.7% and 4.8% respectively), also recorded high proportions engaged in the Community Development Employment Program (60.0%, 82.8% and 79.2% respectively).

UNEMPLOYMENT

In 1996, there were 6,627 unemployed people in the NT compared with 9,468 in 1991 — a decrease of 30.0%. The overall unemployment rate was 7.4% (11.4% in 1991), while the rate for people aged 15–24 years was 13.1% (18.5% in 1991). Both rates were highest in the Bounded Locality (9.0% and 13.7% respectively).

Localities which recorded comparatively high unemployment rates and numbers of unemployed people were Bamyili (Barunga) (59.4% and 60) near Katherine and Minjilang (53.3% and 48) on Croker Island in the Arafura Sea. Areas which recorded high levels of unemployment for people aged 15–24 years were Nguuiu (52.1% and 75), on Bathurst Island, and Tennant Creek (20.7% and 68).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

.....

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

TENURE TYPE

In 1996, there were 44,573 occupied private dwellings in the Other Urban area accounting for 77.6% of the occupied private dwellings in the Territory. The remaining 12,862 occupied private dwellings were located in the Bounded Locality (6.0%) and the Rural Balance (16.4%).

Fully owned

A minority of the private dwellings counted in the NT were fully owned by their occupants (17.8% in 1996 and 14.6% in 1991). In both 1996 (27.9%) and 1991 (25.9%) the Rural Balance recorded the highest ownership levels.

Home ownership levels were highest in the north-west UC/Ls of Howard Springs (35.9%), Timber Creek (L) (32.4%) and Mataranka (L) (31.7%).

Being purchased

In 1996, 22.7% of the private dwellings in the Territory were being purchased by their occupants, compared with 21.8% in 1991. The Other Urban area recorded the highest percentage in both 1996 (26.9%) and 1991 (25.2%).

High levels of homes being purchased were recorded in the UCs of Humpty Doo-McMinns Lagoon (50.8%), Virginia-Bees Creek (40.4%), Palmerston (37.6%) and Howard Springs (36.9%).

Rented

In 1996, almost half (48.0%) of the occupied private dwellings were being rented, a slight decrease since 1991 (49.2%). The Bounded Locality recorded the highest percentage in both censuses (67.7% in 1996 and 70.9% in 1991).

In more than three-quarters of the UC/Ls the majority of dwellings were being rented. Furthermore, in Kintore (L), Ramingining (L), Waruwi (L), Kalkaringi (L), Minjilang (L) and Kaltukatjara (Docker River) (L) all dwellings were being rented.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The median household income in 1996 of \$850 per week showed an increase of 20.4% over 1991 (\$706). In 1996 the Territory median was exceeded by that of the Other Urban area (\$896). The Bounded Locality recorded \$680 and the Rural Balance recorded \$643.

UCs associated with mining recorded the highest median household incomes: Alyangula (\$1,354), Nhulunbuy (\$1,250) and Jabiru (\$1,055). The lowest were recorded in the Localities of Ampilatwatja (Aherrenge) (L) (\$466), and Milikapiti (L) (\$454) on Melville Island.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

.....

HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENTS

Between 1991 and 1996, the median housing loan repayment for the Territory increased markedly (55.1%), from \$559 to \$867 per month. Interestingly, the medians for the Other Urban area and the Rural Balance were the same as for the Territory as a whole.

Comparatively high median housing loan repayments were recorded in the Top End UCs of Nhulunbuy (\$1,008), Howard Springs (\$914) and Virginia-Bees Creek (\$884).

RENT PAYMENTS

The median weekly rent payment for the NT of \$100 in 1996 represented an increase of 13.6% over 1991 (\$88). The 1996 median rent recorded for the Other Urban area (\$120) was much higher than those for the Bounded Locality (\$25) and the Rural Balance (\$35).

UCs recording the highest median weekly rent payments were Darwin (\$140), Virginia-Bees Creek (also \$140), Humpty Doo-McMinns Lagoon (\$135) and Alice Springs (\$130).

PERSON AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, Section of State

PERSONS.....										HOUSEHOLDS.....	
Section of State	Males no.	Females no.	Aged 0-14 years %	Aged 65 years or more %	Indigenous origin no.	Australian- born no.	O'seas-born (UK, Ireland and NZ) no.	O'seas- born (Other) no.	Total persons no.	Lone person no.	Family with dependent children no.
1996											
NT Major Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NT Other Urban	72 609	68 850	23.9	4.9	18 341	103 073	10 463	15 433	141 459	7 962	18 160
NT Bounded Locality	8 699	8 548	33.8	4.0	12 724	16 149	385	250	17 247	387	1 831
NT Rural Balance	19 671	16 212	24.5	5.6	15 199	29 438	1 600	1 184	35 883	1 250	2 979
NT Migratory	391	121	0.4	2.9	13	291	73	47	512	—	—
Total	101 370	93 731	24.8	4.9	46 277	148 951	12 521	16 914	195 101	9 599	22 970
1991											
NT Major Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NT Other Urban	61 027	58 016	25.4	4.5	13 812	88 298	10 478	14 424	119 043	5 965	16 314
NT Bounded Locality	6 954	6 783	35.7	2.6	10 482	13 002	332	250	13 737	248	1 510
NT Rural Balance	22 509	19 181	26.5	5.3	15 590	35 368	2 492	1 902	41 690	1 465	4 140
NT Migratory	1 113	308	12.5	7.0	9	609	132	71	1 421	—	—
Total	91 603	84 288	26.4	4.6	39 893	137 277	13 434	16 647	175 891	7 678	21 964

PERSON AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, Urban Centres and Localities

PERSONS.....

HOUSEHOLDS.....

Urban Centre/Locality	Males no.	Females no.	Aged 0-14 years %	Aged 65 years or more %	Indigenous origin no.	Australian- born no.	O'seas-born (UK, Ireland and NZ) no.	O'seas- born (Other) no.	Total persons in 1996 no.	Total persons in 1991 no.	Lone person no.	Family with dependent children no.
Adelaide River (L)	136	143	30.8	7.9	70	231	21	15	279	356	18	38
Alice Springs	11 207	11 281	24.2	4.9	2 824	16 701	1 701	1 876	22 488	20 448	1 356	2 900
Alpururulam (L)	226	195	43.9	2.9	393	408	—	3	421	n.a.	8	51
Alyangula	703	528	27.6	1.2	85	852	101	114	1 231	1 113	34	175
Ampilatwatja (Aherrenge) (L)	117	125	38.4	5.0	221	238	3	—	242	n.a.	3	30
Angurugu (L)	340	377	38.9	1.5	699	714	3	—	717	656	3	86
Bamyili (Barunga) (L)	112	137	40.2	3.2	229	248	—	—	249	327	11	32
Batchelor (L)	340	305	24.2	6.2	179	499	68	31	645	635	40	75
Belyuen (L)	125	109	35.0	1.7	224	233	—	—	234	n.a.	5	25
Borrooloola (L)	281	270	34.7	3.6	351	502	8	7	551	594	7	72
Coonawarra (L)	480	422	33.6	1.0	12	776	59	35	902	587	5	139
Daly River (L)	166	183	40.7	3.7	285	342	4	3	349	298	13	50
Darwin	36 411	33 840	21.1	5.3	5 495	48 501	5 429	10 359	70 251	67 946	4 304	8 794
Elliott (L)	223	209	26.4	10.6	283	404	13	3	432	423	22	39
Galiwinku	628	658	38.3	0.8	1 230	1 274	5	6	1 286	1 123	8	120
Gapuwiyak (L)	224	223	40.3	0.2	375	408	—	3	447	n.a.	3	39
Gunyangara (L)	175	193	38.9	1.6	341	357	8	3	368	n.a.	3	32
Hermannsburg (L)	227	235	37.0	1.1	419	452	4	4	462	422	16	44
Howard Springs	1 674	1 533	24.5	6.6	250	2 426	246	233	3 207	n.a.	119	431
Humpty Doo-McMinns Lagoon	2 500	2 298	25.8	4.2	291	3 704	421	335	4 798	n.a.	237	694
Jabiru	892	804	21.6	6.7	104	1 269	133	122	1 696	1 731	117	162
Kalkaringi (L)	119	140	33.6	1.5	195	242	12	5	259	285	13	32
Kaltukatjara (Dockar River) (L)	130	147	27.8	5.1	246	269	3	4	277	n.a.	5	27
Katherine	4 131	3 848	26.5	6.3	1 415	6 360	496	463	7 979	7 064	401	1 002
Kintore (L)	172	162	36.8	2.1	319	329	3	3	334	311	—	37
Lajamanu (L)	287	304	39.9	4.1	571	591	—	—	591	679	3	65
Maningrida	701	627	39.4	1.7	1 195	1 303	8	14	1 328	997	23	115
Mataranka (L)	345	322	12.7	16.5	62	461	37	37	667	n.a.	20	21
Milikapiti (L)	242	214	33.6	2.2	421	448	3	3	456	403	11	62
Milingimbi (L)	480	461	35.0	1.3	881	925	10	6	941	750	10	85
Minjilang (L)	117	90	35.3	4.3	191	200	3	5	207	n.a.	7	25
Nguiu	591	603	31.5	1.9	1 049	1 184	6	3	1 194	1 046	15	156
Ngukurr (L)	456	448	40.2	2.1	837	894	7	3	904	794	7	78
Nhulunbuy	2 024	1 671	27.4	1.8	139	2 787	367	393	3 695	3 934	140	592
Numbulwar (L)	330	289	37.3	6.5	572	611	3	5	619	440	12	74
Penpelli (L)	369	372	30.8	2.7	657	723	5	7	741	865	17	76
Palmerston	6 023	6 210	32.4	3.2	1 438	9 519	947	1 062	12 233	7 626	591	2 151

PERSON AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, Urban Centres and Localities *continued*

PERSONS.....										HOUSEHOLDS.....		
	Males	Females	Aged 0-14 years	Aged 65 years or more	Indigenous origin	Australian- born	O'seas-born (UK, Ireland and NZ)	O'seas- born (Other)	Total persons in 1996	Total persons in 1991	Lone person	Family with dependent children
Urban Centre/Locality	no.	no.	%	%	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....												
Papunya (L)	110	166	33.0	6.5	248	270	4	3	276	342	10	39
Pine Creek (L)	329	192	13.6	6.9	50	394	44	26	521	437	44	45
Pirlangimpi (L)	137	148	29.1	2.5	251	279	3	3	285	n.a.	12	39
Port Keats	620	670	41.9	1.7	1 183	1 275	7	4	1 290	1 363	18	116
Ramingining (L)	230	243	37.6	0.4	439	469	4	—	473	443	—	45
Santa Teresa (L)	238	220	38.2	3.9	426	452	4	—	458	452	13	59
Tennant Creek	1 984	1 872	28.0	5.3	1 517	3 094	215	196	3 856	3 480	223	405
Timber Creek (L)	297	269	38.5	10.1	221	508	18	15	566	n.a.	14	21
Umbakumba (L)	181	210	35.3	1.3	380	391	—	—	391	n.a.	5	35
Virginia-Bees Creek	1 183	990	23.4	5.2	104	1 674	219	142	2 173	n.a.	130	295
.....												
Warrabri (L)	193	236	35.0	5.1	395	422	3	4	429	450	5	44
Warruwi (L)	159	135	32.0	2.0	278	290	3	—	294	267	5	35
Yirrkala (L)	264	257	38.0	1.0	396	469	13	7	521	584	4	70
Yuendumu (L)	342	397	31.0	5.0	607	700	12	11	739	668	11	65
Yulara	1 337	1 417	8.4	7.2	22	1 150	162	111	2 754	2 169	246	52

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, Persons Aged 15 Years and Over

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a).....										UNEMPLOYMENT RATES.....		QUALIFI- CATIONS..
Geographical area	Full-time males	Full-time females	Part-time males	Part-time females	Total persons(b)	Employed in private sector	Managers & administrators; Professionals	Labourers and related workers	Retail; Health and community services; Government administration and defence	Aged 15-24 years	Aged 15 years or more	Post-school
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
SECTION OF STATE												
1996												
NT Major Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NT Other Urban	28 980	17 746	6 637	11 027	65 883	66.8	17 284	4 990	23 125	13.3	7.0	46.3
NT Bounded Locality	1 429	860	1 057	1 005	4 607	33.7	938	1 315	2 800	13.7	9.0	23.1
NT Rural Balance	5 242	2 268	2 112	2 071	12 146	59.3	2 674	2 922	4 713	12.2	9.0	36.4
NT Migratory	296	11	21	10	340	41.8	104	19	159	10.4	2.9	65.0
Total	35 947	20 885	9 827	14 113	82 976	63.7	21 000	9 246	30 797	13.1	7.4	42.7
1991												
NT Major Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NT Other Urban	24 320	14 614	4 625	8 117	54 389	61.4	13 248	3 970	18 450	19.0	11.3	42.2
NT Bounded Locality	1 303	737	702	693	3 604	41.9	795	643	1 219	18.0	11.4	28.6
NT Rural Balance	6 811	2 969	2 077	2 287	14 958	68.3	3 196	2 363	3 661	17.5	12.2	36.8
NT Migratory	539	64	53	13	701	74.9	206	22	128	—	2.1	72.3
Total	32 973	18 384	7 457	11 110	73 652	62.0	17 445	6 998	23 458	18.5	11.4	40.3
URBAN CENTRE/LOCALITY												
Adelaide River (L)	39	23	11	16	90	67.4	28	13	31	—	6.3	39.6
Alice Springs	4 843	3 166	937	1 892	11 059	69.4	3 028	770	3 891	9.8	4.6	47.7
Alpururulam (L)	21	13	54	35	125	4.8	18	65	106	—	0.8	7.6
Alyangula	397	114	26	78	626	89.3	132	37	54	6.5	2.3	61.0
Ampilatwatja (Aherrenge) (L)	6	3	3	3	15	16.7	7	3	12	40.0	21.1	8.2
Angurugu (L)	5	—	3	12	27	59.3	6	4	18	14.3	6.9	3.7
Bamyili (Barunga) (L)	15	14	4	8	41	25.0	15	6	22	81.8	59.4	15.4
Batchelor (L)	106	64	38	40	256	51.2	88	42	45	10.0	9.9	45.3
Belyuen (L)	10	11	3	4	27	11.1	6	4	20	42.9	20.6	20.4
Borrooloola (L)	68	42	29	40	184	49.5	29	49	97	15.9	6.6	28.8
Coonawarra (L)	258	105	32	76	478	26.4	87	11	373	3.0	2.6	44.3
Daly River (L)	39	44	15	16	120	22.5	35	36	94	10.0	4.8	22.7
Darwin	14 901	9 427	3 621	5 763	34 443	65.2	9 831	2 219	12 559	13.5	7.4	47.6
Elliott (L)	37	28	35	28	129	33.3	20	40	82	11.4	11.6	19.4

(a) For census purposes, people who stated they were employed, but worked zero hours in the week prior to census might have been coded to 'part-time'.

(b) Includes people who did not state the number of hours worked.

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, Persons Aged 15 Years and Over *continued*

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a).....										UNEMPLOYMENT RATES.....		QUALIFI- CATIONS..
Geographical area	Full-time males	Full-time females	Part-time males	Part-time females	Total persons(b)	Employed in private sector	Managers & administrators; Professionals	Labourers and related workers	Retail; Health and community services; Government administration and defence	Aged 15-24 years	Aged 15 years or more	Post-school
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
URBAN CENTRE/LOCALITY												
Galiwinku	37	27	86	79	239	11.7	26	138	198	27.6	18.2	7.6
Gapuwiyak (L)	26	25	19	14	93	26.9	18	39	67	10.0	5.1	19.9
Gunyangara (L)	8	5	76	51	143	74.6	11	113	128	—	1.4	12.0
Hermannsburg (L)	26	26	52	55	163	10.4	21	86	138	25.0	16.0	10.4
Howard Springs	596	366	151	235	1 399	67.1	361	97	421	17.7	7.6	48.1
Humpty Doo-McMinns Lagoon	1 008	632	233	383	2 302	73.5	504	186	671	13.9	6.8	44.8
Jabiru	420	207	83	139	881	74.6	234	60	138	1.3	1.7	55.7
Kalkaringi (L)	29	19	22	23	99	28.0	23	12	63	—	—	22.1
Kaltukatjara (Dockers River) (L)	15	16	3	8	42	48.8	11	4	29	—	2.3	8.0
Katherine	1 576	895	266	549	3 376	60.7	817	296	1 339	15.4	8.0	46.5
Kintore (L)	6	3	19	16	43	27.9	15	6	37	—	—	8.1
Lajamanu (L)	7	14	44	33	99	15.2	15	32	62	64.6	35.3	5.6
Maningrida	87	45	158	106	401	12.5	78	129	330	9.0	8.0	17.0
Mataranka (L)	64	41	33	35	184	77.7	46	17	45	7.1	7.5	52.8
Milikapiti (L)	29	18	77	51	185	5.9	25	50	137	4.3	4.6	19.5
Milingimbi (L)	29	18	43	28	168	13.7	30	63	117	6.7	6.1	21.6
Minjilang (L)	12	5	14	8	42	17.5	7	9	24	61.9	53.3	14.9
Nguiu	37	22	158	54	295	19.0	44	125	219	52.1	23.8	12.2
Ngukurr (L)	110	50	43	29	245	5.7	17	160	218	13.8	6.8	27.2
Nhulunbuy	1 129	463	152	306	2 095	77.6	499	138	515	9.3	3.4	53.1
Numbulwar (L)	33	20	23	19	95	15.5	24	31	45	—	1.0	17.3
Oenpelli (L)	46	33	5	6	93	26.6	30	12	53	58.3	32.6	9.8
Palmerston	2 344	1 347	395	914	5 129	70.4	898	413	1 732	13.7	8.9	41.4
Papunya (L)	13	10	—	6	31	19.4	11	7	14	—	—	7.6
Pine Creek (L)	174	55	23	32	291	85.2	47	55	30	1.5	2.3	47.2
Pirlangimpi (L)	23	15	40	46	131	19.1	29	29	96	9.1	8.4	16.9
Port Keats	51	26	7	6	95	72.6	33	3	50	27.3	10.4	10.8
Ramingining (L)	10	9	29	42	90	18.9	17	50	67	12.5	8.2	6.4
Santa Teresa (L)	12	20	77	57	171	8.2	40	78	131	—	—	15.9
Tennant Creek	624	374	163	222	1 434	56.9	346	204	579	20.7	10.5	41.6

(a) For census purposes, people who stated they were employed, but worked zero hours in the week prior to census night have been coded to 'part-time'.

(b) Includes people who did not state the number of hours worked.

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, Persons Aged 15 Years and Over *continued*

3

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, Persons Aged 15 Years and Over *continued*

Geographical area	EMPLOYED PERSONS(a).....									UNEMPLOYMENT RATES.....	
	Full-time males	Full-time females	Part-time males	Part-time females	Total persons(b)	Employed in private sector	Managers & administrators; Professionals	Labourers and related workers	Retail; Health and community services; Government administration and defence	Aged 15-24 years	Aged 15 years or more
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	%
URBAN CENTRE/LOCALITY											
Timber Creek (L)	44	25	55	43	172	45.3	52	33	64	2.9	5.0
Umbakumba (L)	11	11	44	42	114	6.1	11	51	104	7.4	5.0
Virginia-Bees Creek	504	303	100	154	1 088	70.7	256	77	280	18.1	8.0
Warrabri (L)	17	12	25	26	80	16.7	23	22	57	—	1.2
Warruwi (L)	7	—	21	17	50	82.0	5	11	39	15.8	10.7
Yirrkala (L)	44	32	31	25	145	24.8	32	56	88	—	0.7
Yuendumu (L)	30	28	12	15	146	61.9	39	17	47	11.8	3.9
Yulara	426	332	101	147	1 021	89.7	197	98	149	3.9	2.3

(a) For Census purposes, people who stated they were employed, but worked zero hours in the week prior to Census night have been coded to 'part-time'.

(b) Includes people who did not state the number of hours worked.

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

	OCCUPIED PRIVATE.....						OTHER.....			ALL.....	
Geographical area	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented (includes rent free)	Other (includes not stated)	Total occupied private dwellings	Median housing loan repayment	Median rent	Median household income	Unoccupied private dwellings	Non-private dwellings	Total dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$ monthly	\$ weekly	\$ weekly	no.	no.	no.
SECTION OF STATE											
1996											
NT Major Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NT Other Urban	7 230	11 977	21 992	3 374	44 573	867	120	896	44 573	3 095	47 873
NT Bounded Locality	347	80	2 328	686	3 441	650	25	680	3 441	88	3 555
NT Rural Balance	2 625	970	3 243	2 583	9 421	867	35	643	9 421	331	9 881
NT Migratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	10 202	13 027	27 563	6 643	57 435	867	100	850	57 435	3 514	61 316
1991											
NT Major Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NT Other Urban	4 240	9 228	20 142	3 014	36 624	556	102	756	2 489	210	39 323
NT Bounded Locality	199	51	1 820	496	2 566	420	48	639	51	18	2 635
NT Rural Balance	2 941	1 760	2 916	3 735	11 352	586	57	571	535	162	12 049
NT Migratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Total	7 380	11 039	24 878	7 245	50 542	559	88	706	3 075	390	54 029
URBAN CENTRES AND LOCALITIES											
Adelaide River (L)	25	8	45	19	97	777	48	669	12	3	112
Alice Springs	1 043	1 956	3 643	476	7 118	867	130	896	605	49	7 772
Alpururulam (L)	—	—	51	25	76	—	5	550	—	—	77
Alyangula	—	—	307	39	349	—	30	1 354	16	3	368
Ampilatwatja (Aherrenge) (L)	3	—	33	8	44	—	—	466	—	—	42
Angurugu (L)	—	—	47	53	100	—	30	641	—	—	100
Bamyili (Barunga) (L)	—	—	54	3	57	—	57	504	—	—	57
Batchelor (L)	47	32	122	18	219	619	114	779	23	4	246
Belyuen (L)	—	—	30	10	40	—	20	671	—	—	40
Borrooloola (L)	22	—	84	22	128	—	35	666	—	3	133
Coonawarra (L)	—	—	194	3	197	—	86	1 025	13	—	213
Daly River (L)	5	—	66	3	74	—	40	661	—	—	74
Darwin	4 112	6 437	10 814	1 297	22 660	867	140	911	1 431	99	24 190
Elliott (L)	33	—	71	13	117	—	23	612	3	—	122
Galiwinku	3	—	87	54	144	—	20	687	—	—	143
Gapuwiyak (L)	—	—	41	19	60	—	25	820	—	—	60
Gunyangara (L)	3	—	26	16	45	—	15	662	—	—	46
Hermannsburg (L)	—	—	71	3	74	—	20	733	—	—	74
Howard Springs	373	384	159	124	1 040	914	120	951	36	—	1 076

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS *continued*

	OCCUPIED PRIVATE.....					OTHER.....			ALL.....		
Geographical area	Fully owned	Being purchased (including rent/buy)	Rented (includes rent free)	Other (includes not stated)	Total occupied private dwellings	Median housing loan repayment	Median rent	Median household income	Unoccupied private dwellings	Non- private dwellings	Total dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$ monthly	\$ weekly	\$ weekly	no.	no.	no.
										
URBAN CENTRES AND LOCALITIES											
Humpty Doo-McMinns Lagoon	434	826	231	135	1 626	867	135	866	139	3	1 768
Jabiru	96	7	443	53	599	623	55	1 055	62	3	664
Kalkaringi (L)	—	—	60	—	60	—	20	744	—	—	64
Kaltukatjara (Dockers River) (L)	—	—	47	—	47	—	30	750	—	—	47
Katherine	416	348	1 507	166	2 437	800	97	863	188	24	2 649
Kintore (L)	—	—	48	—	48	—	5	939	—	—	48
Lajamanu (L)	—	—	66	21	87	—	20	588	—	—	87
Maningrida	—	—	154	18	172	—	—	1 005	9	—	182
Mataranka (L)	82	7	63	107	259	539	74	550	—	5	264
Milikapiti (L)	5	—	84	10	99	—	25	454	—	—	99
Milingimbi (L)	—	—	80	36	116	—	13	857	—	—	117
Minjilang (L)	—	—	42	—	42	—	30	571	—	3	46
Nguiu	3	—	175	46	224	—	20	676	—	—	224
Ngukurr (L)	5	—	72	19	96	—	20	813	14	—	110
Nhulunbuy	44	21	1 025	51	1 141	1 008	27	1 250	104	6	1 251
Numbulwar (L)	—	—	60	35	98	—	20	672	—	—	98
Oenpelli (L)	—	—	93	29	122	—	30	759	—	—	123
Palmerston	247	1 514	2 074	189	4 024	867	127	760	238	—	4 262
Papunya (L)	—	—	22	39	61	—	13	540	—	—	61
Pine Creek (L)	34	17	94	29	174	675	80	811	16	6	196
Pirlangimpi (L)	3	—	77	—	80	—	30	505	—	—	80
Port Keats	3	—	165	3	171	—	25	866	—	—	170
Ramingining (L)	—	—	55	—	55	—	25	774	—	—	55
Santa Teresa (L)	3	—	85	6	94	—	20	525	—	—	92
Tennant Creek	181	157	630	173	1 141	563	85	811	141	13	1 295
Timber Creek (L)	60	6	50	69	185	759	10	609	3	3	191
Umbakumba (L)	—	—	42	—	45	—	15	880	—	—	44
Virginia-Bees Creek	218	319	111	142	790	884	140	912	35	3	828
Warrabri (L)	3	—	62	4	69	—	20	641	—	—	67
Warruwi (L)	—	—	55	—	55	—	18	540	—	—	56
Yirrkala (L)	3	—	76	11	90	—	20	622	—	—	88
Yuendumu (L)	13	—	60	50	123	—	16	956	3	—	126
Yulara	57	6	467	408	938	390	108	748	90	5	1 033

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URBAN CENTRES AND LOCALITIES, Ranked by Total Number of Persons

Rank	Geographical area	Persons	Rank	Geographical area	Persons
1	Darwin	70 251	31	Ramingining (L)	473
2	Alice Springs	22 488	32	Hermannsburg (L)	462
3	Palmerston	12 233	33	Santa Teresa (L)	458
4	Katherine	7 979	34	Milikapiti (L)	456
5	Humpty Doo-McMinns Lagoon	4 798	35	Gapuwiyak (L)	447
6	Tennant Creek	3 856	36	Elliott (L)	432
7	Nhulunbuy	3 695	37	Warrabri (L)	429
8	Howard Springs	3 207	38	Alpururulam (L)	421
9	Yulara	2 754	39	Umbakumba (L)	391
10	Virginia-Bees Creek	2 173	40	Gunyangara (L)	368
11	Jabiru	1 696	41	Daly River (L)	349
12	Maningrida	1 328	42	Kintore (L)	334
13	Port Keats	1 290	43	Warruwi (L)	294
14	Galiwinku	1 286	44	Pirlangimpi (L)	285
15	Alyangula	1 231	45	Adelaide River (L)	279
16	Nguiu	1 194	46	Kaltukatjara (Dockers River) (L)	277
17	Milingimbi (L)	941	47	Papunya (L)	276
18	Ngukurr (L)	904	48	Kalkaringi (L)	259
19	Coonawarra (L)	902	49	Bamyili (Barunga) (L)	249
20	Oenpelli (L)	741	50	Ampilatwatja (Aherrenge) (L)	242
21	Yuendumu (L)	739	51	Belyuen (L)	234
22	Angurugu (L)	717	52	Minjilang (L)	207
23	Mataranka (L)	667			
24	Batchelor (L)	645			
25	Numbulwar (L)	619			
26	Lajamanu (L)	591			
27	Timber Creek (L)	566			
28	Borrooloola (L)	551			
29	Pine Creek (L)	521			
30	Yirrkala (L)	521			

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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SCOPE AND COVERAGE

- 1** The 1996 Census of Population and Housing was held on 6 August 1996. The first census was held in 1911 and since 1961 a census has been taken every five years, a frequency which is specified in the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. The objective of the Census is to measure accurately the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on census night, and the dwellings in which they live.
- 2** The Census aims to count every person who spent census night in Australia. This includes Australian residents in Antarctica and people in the Territories of Jervis Bay, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island. The other Australian External Territories, Norfolk Island and minor islands such as Heard and McDonald Islands, are outside the scope of the Australian Census. The only people who spend census night in Australia but are excluded from the Census are foreign diplomats and their families.
- 3** The Census includes people on vessels in or between Australian ports, on board long-distance trains, buses or aircraft and on oil or gas rigs off the Australian coast. People entering Australia before midnight on census night are counted while people leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on census night are not. Visitors to Australia are included regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. However, for people who intend to be in Australia less than six months only basic demographic data are available. The Census includes people camping out and the homeless.
- 4** All private dwellings, except diplomatic dwellings, are included in the Census, whether occupied or unoccupied. Caravans in caravan parks, manufactured homes in manufactured home estates and self-care units in accommodation for the retired or aged are counted only if occupied. Occupied non-private dwellings, such as hospitals, prisons, and hotels are also included.
- 5** Details about the 1996 Census content, collection operations, confidentiality and privacy protection, processing and evaluation activities are contained in *1996 Census — Nature and Content* (Cat. no. 2008.0).

ABS POPULATION ESTIMATES

- 6** This publication contains population counts based on where people were counted on census night, which may not have been where they usually lived. However, the Census can provide person counts based on place of usual residence.
- 7** Official ABS population estimates (estimated resident population (ERP)) are also separately available from the ABS. The estimates are based on census counts which have been adjusted to:
 - include people who were in Australia on census night but were missed in the Census;
 - include Australian residents who were temporarily overseas on census night (these people were not within scope of the Census); and
 - exclude overseas visitors counted in the Census who were not usual residents of Australia.
- 8** The adjusted census count is then updated quarterly using demographic statistics. These are statistics on births, deaths, and overseas and internal migration.
- 9** ABS population estimates are published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0), produced quarterly, and in *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (Cat. no. 3201.0) produced annually.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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ABS POPULATION ESTIMATES *continued*

10 The ABS also provides projections (based on different assumptions as to future fertility, mortality and migration) of the resident population of Australia, States and Territories. These projections are published biennially in *Population Projections* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

DATA LIMITATIONS

11 Census data are subject to a number of inaccuracies resulting from errors by respondents or mistakes in collection or processing. Whilst many of these are corrected by careful processing procedures, some still remain. The effect of the remaining errors is generally slight, although it may be more important for small groups in the population. The main kinds of error to keep in mind are:

- **Partial non-response:** In some cases where an answer is not provided to a question an answer is imputed (often from other information on the form). In other cases a 'Not stated' code is allocated.
- **Processing error:** While such errors can occur in any processing system, quality management is used continuously to improve the quality of processed data, and to identify and correct data of unacceptable quality.
- **Random adjustment:** Table cells containing small values are randomly adjusted or suppressed to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families, or households. The effects of these adjustments are statistically insignificant.
- **Respondent error:** Because processing procedures cannot detect or repair all errors made by people in completing the forms, some remain in final data.
- **Undercount:** Although the Census aims to count each person, there are some people who are missed and others are counted more than once. The data in this publication are not adjusted for the net undercount.

12 Further information on data quality is provided progressively in *Census Update* (Cat. no. 2902.0) and in *1996 Census Data Quality Working Papers*.

OVERSEAS VISITORS

13 Data for overseas visitors (who intend to be in Australia for less than six months) are restricted to age, sex and marital status. In this publication overseas visitors contribute only to the age, sex and total person counts.

CALCULATION OF PROPORTIONS

14 When calculating the proportion of the population with a particular characteristic, 'Not stated' responses are included in the denominator. For example, in the Summary of Findings, the proportion who are of indigenous origin has been calculated by dividing the number of persons who stated that they were of indigenous origin by the total population (including those who did not respond to the relevant question) and expressing the result as a percentage.

CALCULATION OF MEDIANS

15 A median is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid-value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above it. Unlike averages (means), medians are not usually skewed by extreme observations.

CALCULATION OF MEDIANS *continued*

16 There are several issues to be aware of:

- The categories 'Not stated', 'Overseas visitor', and 'Not applicable' are not included in the population distribution when calculating medians.
- If a median falls into a category that has a text only label then the median is set to zero. For this publication this is only relevant to the calculation of median household income, as the income classification includes the categories 'Nil income' and 'Negative income'.
- If the median is calculated on a classification containing ranges and a range is open-ended and the median falls within that category, the median is set to the number in the label. For example, in the calculation of the median household income, if the median falls in the last range \$2,000 or more, \$2,000 is allocated as the median.

UNADJUSTED DOLLARS

17 The 1991 Census dollar values for Median Household Income, Median Housing Loan Repayments and Median Rent paid have not been adjusted into 1996 dollars.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

18 The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

General abbreviations and symbols

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
NZ	New Zealand
NT	Northern Territory
UK	United Kingdom
—	nil or rounded to zero

Spatial units

CD	Collection Districts
L	Locality
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SOS	Section of State
S/T	State/Territory
UC/L	Urban Centre/Locality

APPENDIX CENSUS PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

There is a wide range of products and services developed from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, details of which are listed in brief below. For more detailed information on the 1996 Census range of products and services, please refer to the *Directory of Census Statistics, 1996* (Cat. no. 2910.0), or call our Client Services Officers in your State or Territory (refer to the telephone numbers listed on the back page of this publication).

CENSUS REFERENCE PRODUCTS

Census Dictionary

The *Census Dictionary, 1996* (Cat. no. 2901.0) is a comprehensive reference guide to the concepts and terms used in the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. It includes a complete listing of the 1996 Census classifications and a glossary of census terms.

How Australia Takes a Census

How Australia Takes a Census, 1996 (Cat. no. 2903.0) provides information about the history of the Census, the planning process and the way in which the Census is conducted.

Geographic classifications and codes

Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), July 1996 (Cat. no. 1216.0) provides information about the names and codes of the geographic areas used in the 1996 Census.

1996 Census Statistical Local Area maps

These reference maps show the Statistical Local Areas (SLA) from the 1996 Census. Each map shows the boundary of an SLA and the Collection District (CD) boundaries contained within.

Digital Boundaries

All of the census boundaries are available electronically in industry formats through a range of secondary providers.

CENSUS DATA PRODUCTS

Estimated Resident Population

The ERP is the official population figure and is based on adjusting the results of the Census to provide more accurately the numbers of people usually living in an area.

Two publications containing ERP data, based on 1996 Census figures are:

- *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 1996* (Cat. no. 3101.0); and
- *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 3218.0).

Selected characteristics

This series of publications contains data and commentary on various person, family and dwelling characteristics from the 1996 Census at selected geographic levels. There are three publications in the series:

- *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas* (Cat. nos 2015.0–8) (released 15 July 1997)
- *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities* (Cat. nos 2016.0–7); and
- *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Family and Labour Force Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas* (Cat. nos 2017.0–8), (indicative release date: March 1998).

Community Profile series

The series *Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles* (Cat. no 2020.0) provide detailed and comprehensive census characteristics of people, families and dwellings for small areas. This series is available for all standard census geographic areas, and is available in hardcopy and electronic formats.

The series comprises six community profiles:

- *Basic Community Profile* contains 32 tables of detailed data covering dwelling, household and family topics. This profile is available for all standard census geographic areas, Commonwealth and State Electoral Divisions, Postal Areas, and Suburbs, for the States/Territories and Australia.
- *Time Series Community Profile* contains 21 tables of variables from the Basic Community Profile comparing data from the 1986, 1991 and 1996 Censuses where the classifications are comparable.
- *Usual Residents Profile* contains 25 tables based on the usual residents of SLAs. This is the only community profile based on place of usual residence.
- *Expanded Community Profile* contains 41 tables available for SLAs and larger areas, comprising more detailed versions of some of the basic profile tables, plus new tables.
- *Working Population Profile* contains 17 tables of labour force and related characteristics of people who work and are counted in SLAs within the journey to work study areas — usually capital cities.
- *Summary Indigenous Profile* contains selected characteristics of Indigenous people in two tables which are available at the Indigenous Location level.
- *Detailed Indigenous Profile* contains selected characteristics of Indigenous people in 26 tables which are available for Indigenous Areas, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Regions, States and Territories.

CDA96

Census of Population and Housing: CDA96 (Cat. nos 2019.0–8) is a CD-ROM product which provides a large volume of tabulated census data, digital boundaries and base map data. It includes software capable of producing tables, maps and graphs of the data.

KEYDATA

Census of Population and Housing: CENSUS KEYDATA (Cat. no. 2023.0.30.001) is a CD-ROM product which provides access to 1996 Census Community Profiles, Classification Counts data and Digital Boundaries, using a specially encrypted CD-ROM.

Classification Counts

Census of Population and Housing: Classification Counts (Cat. nos 2022.0–8) provides frequency counts for 1996 Census variables in complete classificatory detail, for every State, Territory and capital city.

Census Household Sample File

Census of Population and Housing: 1996 Census Household Sample File (Cat. no. 2913.0) provides a comprehensive unit record database of census characteristics, containing a sample of private households and associated persons, and persons in non-private dwellings.

Social Atlas Series

The *Social Atlas* (Cat. nos 2030.1–8) publications feature colour maps of the key social, demographic and economic characteristics of each capital city.

Australia in Profile — A Regional Analysis

Census of Population and Housing: Australia in Profile — A Regional Analysis (Cat. no. 2032.0) provides commentary and data on a number of key social indicators from the 1996 Census, with the focus on regional distributions and comparisons.

CONSULTANCY SERVICES

The following census specific services are available:

Thematic Profile Service

The *Thematic Profiles Service* provides profiles on request, covering the themes of the Family, Young People, Older People and Ethnicity, on a variety of media.

Customised Profile Service

The *Customised Profiles Service* provides community profile data tailored to your needs on a variety of media.

Customised Tables Service

The *Customised Tables (Matrix) Service* provides detailed cross-classified tables tailored to your needs on a variety of media.

Customised Geographic Data Reports Service

The *Customised Geographic Data Reports Service* provides tabular geographic data which relate specifically to the census Geographic Areas and their characteristics (e.g. area).

Customised Mapping Service

Through the *Customised Mapping Service* you are able to purchase both Customised Thematic Maps and Customised Reference Maps on request.

GLOSSARY

General descriptions of terms and concepts used in this publication are provided below. Tables are also footnoted where applicable for additional clarity. Detailed definitions of classifications and concepts are available in the *Census Dictionary, 1996* (Cat. no. 2901.0).

Dependent child A dependent child is an individual who is either a child under 15 or a dependent student, which is any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who is a full-time student. To be regarded as a child the individual can have no partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

Dwelling A dwelling is a building or structure in which people live. This can be a building, such as a house; part of a building, such as a flat; or it can be a caravan or tent, humpy or park bench. Houses under construction, derelict houses, vacant tents, or converted garages, are not counted in the Census.

There are private and non-private dwellings.

A *private dwelling* is normally a house, flat, part of a house, or even a room; but can also be a house attached to, or rooms above, shops or offices; an occupied caravan or unit in a caravan park or craft in a marina; occupied dwelling in a Manufactured Home Estate; occupied self-care unit in Accommodation for the Retired or Aged; a houseboat; or tent if it is standing on its own block of land. An occupied caravan situated on a residential allotment is also classed as a private dwelling. Private dwellings can be either occupied or unoccupied.

Non-private dwellings are those dwellings not included above, which provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. These dwellings include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. Only occupied non-private dwellings are included in the Census.

Employed Employed people are those aged 15 years or more who, during the week prior to census night, worked for payment or profit; who had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business.

Family household A family household is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of either a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households therefore, contain more than one family. Due to processing limitations a maximum of three families can be coded to a household.

Full-time/Part-time employment This variable is based on the number of hours worked in all jobs held by employed people during the week before census night. It excludes any time off but includes any overtime or extra time worked:

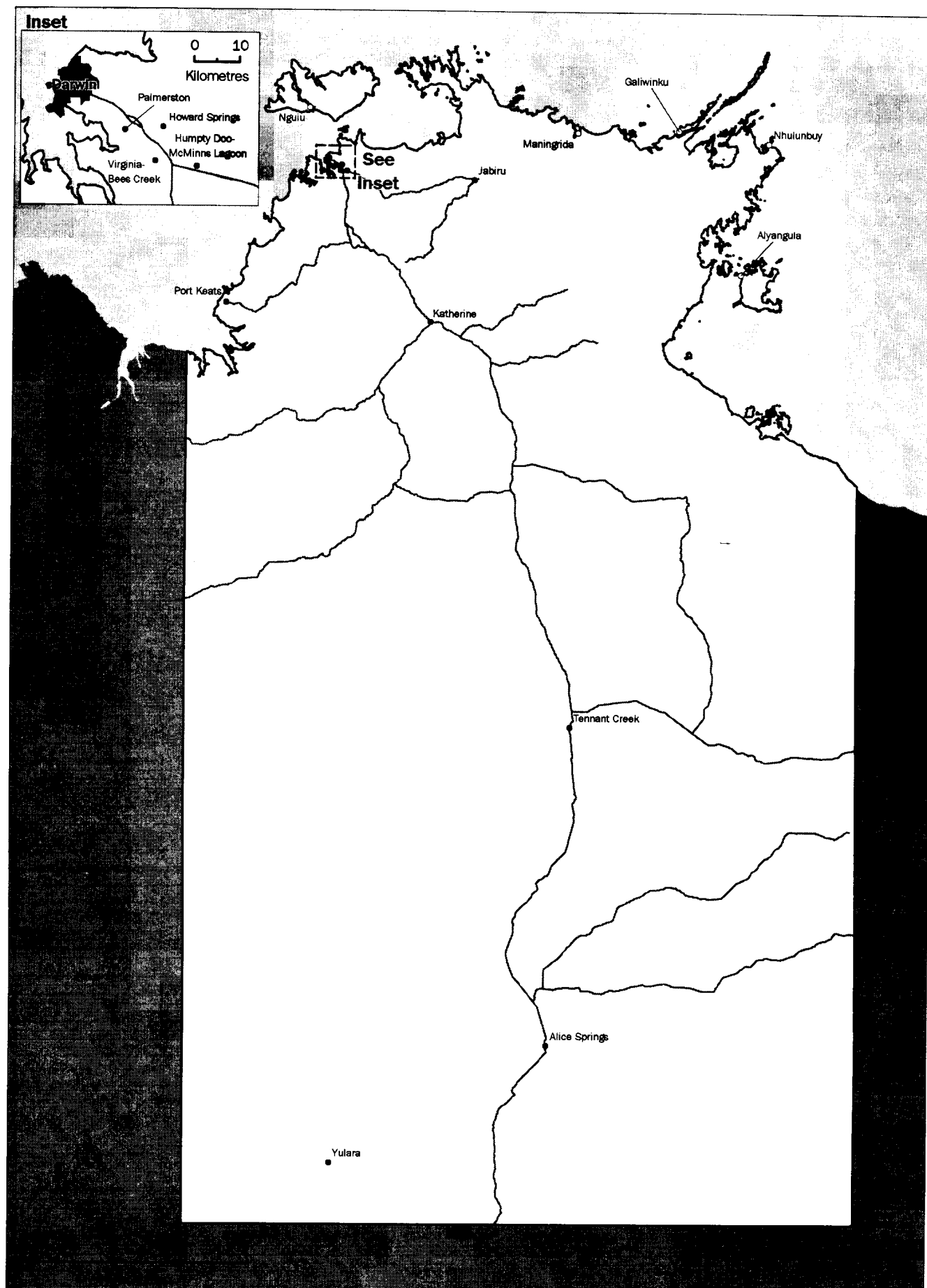
Part-time workers: employed people who worked up to 34 hours; and

Full-time workers: employed people who worked 35 hours or more.

Household	A household is a group of people who usually reside in the same private dwelling.
Income	<p>People aged 15 years or more are asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is the income before tax, superannuation, health insurance, or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family allowance, family allowance supplement, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest, business or farm income (less operation expenses) and worker's compensation.</p> <p>Household income is the sum of the personal incomes of each resident present in the dwelling.</p>
Indigenous	A person is defined to be of Indigenous origin if he or she identifies himself or herself as of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Industry (of employment)	This variable describes the industries in which employed people (aged 15 years and over) work, and is coded to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1292.0).
Labour force	The labour force comprises employed and unemployed people.
Locality	See definition under Urban Centre/Locality.
Lone person household	A person who usually lives alone in a private dwelling.
Occupation (of main job)	This variable describes the main job held by employed people (aged 15 years and over) during the week prior to census night, and is coded using the <i>ASCO — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition</i> (Cat. no. 1220.0)
Overseas-born	Overseas-born people are those who state that they were born in a country other than Australia, including those born at sea.
Post-school qualifications	This describes the highest qualification completed by an individual since leaving school. These qualifications are coded according to the <i>ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ), 1993</i> (Cat. no. 1262.0).
Section of State	<p>The SOS category classification uses population counts from the Census to define CDs as either urban or rural. Unlike the UC/L Structure, the SOS Structure relates to all CDs and therefore, in aggregate, the SOS Structure covers all of Australia.</p> <p>Within States/Territories, each SOS represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas of a particular urban/rural type. The five categories are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Major Urban: urban areas (Urban Centres in the UC/L Structure) with populations of 100,000 or more;▪ Other Urban: urban areas (Urban Centres in the UC/L Structure) with populations of 1,000 to 99,999;▪ Bounded Locality: rural areas (Localities in the UC/L Structure) with populations of 200 to 999;▪ Rural Balance: the remainder of the S/T; and▪ Migratory: areas composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs.
Student	A student is an individual who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution on a full-time/part-time basis.

- Unemployed** Unemployed people are those who, during the week prior to census night, did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start work.
- Unemployment rate** The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
- Urban Centre/Locality** This geographical structure is defined by the 1996 Census edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. Population counts (place of enumeration) from the latest census are used to define the UC/L Structure, which means this classification structure is only current at the time of the Census.
- The UC/L classification groups census CDs to form defined areas according to population size criteria. In broad terms an Urban Centre is a population cluster of 1,000 or more people, while a Locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people. The delimitation criteria for UC/Ls are based on those developed in 1965 by Dr G. J. R. Linge.
- For statistical purposes, people living in Urban Centres are classified as urban, while those in Localities are classified as rural. As the UC/L Structure relates to CDs within defined areas only, the Structure, in aggregate, does not cover all of Australia.
- When Urban Centres cross State or Territory boundaries, the separate portions are uniquely identified and reported in their relevant S/Ts.
- More information about definitions, a full description of the method of delimitation of UC/Ls as well as a listing of UC/L Codes and Labels may be found in *Statistical Geography: Volume 3 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Urban Centres/Localities, 1996* (Cat. no. 2909.0).

NORTHERN TERRITORY, Urban Centres



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